

SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-
deavoured to seek after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To make pursuit.
Violent men have sought after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14.*
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee
until thy brother seek after it. *Deut. xxii. 2.*
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.
All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*
Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt
come. *Deutr. xii. 5.*
4. To endeavour after.
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order
that which the young prince sought for by war. *Knolles.*
To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without
measures, knowledge, or experience.
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they
will be new to seek; and before they have gathered experience,
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Addison.*
But they misplace them all;
And are as much to seek in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Recommen.*
- SEEKER. *n. f.* [from seek.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a seeker, yet can-
not believe that a peepick in philosophy must be one in divi-
nity. *Glauco.*
A language of a very witty volatile people, seekers after no-
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*
- SEEK-SORROW. *n. f.* [seek and sorrow.] One who contrives to
give himself vexation.
Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou seek'st to, Klauts, them among:
Indeed thou fadist it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*
- To SEEL. *v. a.* [sealer, to seal, French.] To close the eyes.
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk
being for a time seel'd or closed.
Now she brought them to see a seel'd dove, who the blinder
she was, the higher she flave. *Sidney.*
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth feel. *F. 2.*
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But seel'd up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. 2.*
Come, feeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he
be like the seel'd dove, that mounts and mounts, because he
cannot see about him. *Bacon.*
Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a seel'd dove, his crime shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sephy.*
- To SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.
When a ship seels or rowls in foul weather, the breaking
loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
- SEELY. *adj.* [from seel, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy.
My seely sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to seely poor hop. *Tusser.*
- To SEEM. *v. n.* [sembler, French; unless it has a Teutonic
original, as seemly certainly has.]
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of seeming sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou seem'st. *Shakespeare.*
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All seem'd well pleas'd; all seem'd, but were not all. *Milton.*
In holy nuptials ty'd;
A seeming widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*
Observe the youth
Already seems to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's A. n.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.
It seems to me, that the true reason why we have so few
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who
have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*
3. In Shakespeare, to seem, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.
Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little seeming substance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

SEER

4. It SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned,
like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id. milt*
datur negotii scilicet. This, it seems, is to be my task.
The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, to chance, it seems, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.
A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress upon a
great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, it seems, and took offence. *Addison.*
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it seems, exe-
cuted that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*
It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the
ground, the emperor had early notice. *Culivier.*
6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin
with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEEMER. *n. f.* [from seem.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers be. *Shakespeare.*
- SEEMING. *n. f.* [from seem.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
All good seeming,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and favour all the Winter long. *Shakespeare.*
3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto their seeming, than that a new Je-
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly
were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*
His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her seeming.
SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from seeming.] In appearance; in show;
in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, seemingly obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
They to their viands fell, not seemingly
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*
I have touched upon them, though seemingly collateral to
my scope; and yet I think they are more than seemingly so,
since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glauco. Scipio.*
The city dame was so well bred, as seemingly to take all in
good part. *L'Estrange.*
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet seemingly at peace. *Dryden.*
This the father seemingly complied with; but afterwards re-
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder.*
They depend often on remote and seemingly disproportioned
causes. *Atterbury.*
- SEEMINGNESS. *n. f.* [from seeming.] Plausibility; fair ap-
pearance.
The seemingness of those reasons persuades us on the other
side. *Digby.*
- SEEMLINESS. *n. f.* [from seemly.] Decency; handsomeness;
comeliness; grace; beauty.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, seemli-
ness with portliness, and currentness with stay'dness, how can
the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*
- SEEMLY. *adj.* [seemly, Danish, from seem, Islandick,
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suffrage of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and
seemlier for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-
troversies. *Hooker.*
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*
The wife safest and seemly by her husband stays. *Milton.*
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with seemly draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Phillis.*
- SEEMLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in
a proper manner.
There, seemly rang'd in peaceful order, flood
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. *Pope.*
- SEEN. *adj.* [from see.] Skilled; versed.
Petruccio shall offer me, disguis'd in fober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*
Well seen in musick. *Noble.*

SEI

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature seem, than in nature seem.
Than his great brother read in flates and men. *Dryden.*
- SEER. *n. f.* [from see.] One who sees.
1. One who sees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,
and a seer of visions. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.
How soon hath thy prediction, seer, blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
By day your frighted seers
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Pri.*
- SEERWOOD. *n. f.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.
Caught, like dry stubble fire, or like searwood;
Yet from the wound enflam'd no purple blood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*
- SEESAW. *n. f.* [from see.] A reciprocating motion.
His wit all seersaw, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*
- To SEESAW. *v. n.* [from see.] To move with a reciprocating
motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went seersawing
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*
- To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I sed* or *seethed*, part. pass. *sedden*.
[secan, Saxon; *sedden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot
liquor.
The Scythians used to seeth the flesh in the hide, and so do
the northern Irish. *Spenser.*
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
'Till the high fever seeth your blood to froth,
And fo' scape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Set on the great pot, and seeth pottage for the sons of the
prophets. *2 Kings iv.*
- To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Carbadon,
Which seeth with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Qu.*
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for my buli-
ness, *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething,
with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. *1 Sa. ii. 13.*
- SEETH. *n. f.* [from seeth.] A boiler; a pot.
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone. *Dryden.*
- SEGMENT. *n. f.* [segment, French; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles
for half a year, some segments may appear at any time, and
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.
Their segments or arcs, which appeared to numerous, for
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*
- SEGMENT. *n. f.* [from segnis, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-
vity. *Ditt.*
- To SEGREGATE. *v. a.* [segregate, Latin; *segregare*, French.]
To set apart; to separate from others.
- SEGREGATION. *n. f.* [segregation, Fr. from segregate.] Sepa-
ration from others.
What shall we hear of this?
—A segregation of the I urkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
Those lands were seigniorial.
SEIGNIOR. *n. f.* [from seignior, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.
The title of honour given by Italians.
SEIGNIORY. *n. f.* [seigneurie, Fr. from seignior.] A lordship;
a territory.
O'Neal never had any seignior over that country, but what
by inchoachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*
Were you not reitor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's seignories? *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Hofea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have
reigned, but not by me; they have set a seignior over them-
selves: which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-
ments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*
William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and
every one of his five sons enjoyed that seigniorie successively.
Darvies on Ireland.

SEL

- SEIGNORAGE. *n. f.* [seigneurage, Fr. from seignior.] Autho-
rity; acknowledgment of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money
coined to the crown for seigniorage. *Locke.*
- To SEIGNORISE. *v. a.* [from seignior.] To lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that signoriseeth hell. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE. *n. f.* [seine, Saxon; *seine, seine, fenne*, French.] A net
used in fishing.
They have cock-boats for passengers, and seine boats for
taking of pilchards. *Carow.*
- SEINER. *n. f.* [from seine.] A fisher with nets.
Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap
small gain to themselves. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall.*
- To SEIZE. *v. a.* [seize, French.]
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*
2. To take forcible possession of by law.
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was
outlawed, and seized his goods. *Camden.*
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized,
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*
3. To make possessed.
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Quern.*
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison. Cato.*
- To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
Fairst Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I seize upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to seize
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety.*
- SEIZIN. *n. f.* [seizine, French.]
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seizin* in fact, and *seizin* in law:
seizin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seizin* in
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a
seizin, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed
of them. *Cowel.*
2. The act of taking possession.
Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seizin* of his heart,
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*
seizin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seizin* at the
common law. *Aspliff's Parergon.*
3. The things possessed.
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*
- SEIZURE. *n. f.* [from seize.]
1. The act of seizing.
2. The thing seized.
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. The act of taking forcible possession.
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,
Worth seizure, do we seize into our hands. *Shakespeare.*
In the general town he maintained a seizure, and possession
of the whole. *Watson.*
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off
the pope; and his seizure of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*
4. Gripe; possession.
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret? *Shakespeare.*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
5. Catch.
Let there be no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to lay
upon it. *Watts.*
- SELCOUTH. *adj.* [selb, rare, Sax. and couth, known.] Un-
common. *Spenser.* The same with *uncouth*.
- SELDOM. *adv.* [selban, rarely; selson, more rarely; sel-
boze, most rarely. Selcan is supposed to be contracted from
selben, or selb, rare, and pænnæ, when, Saxon. *Selden.*
Dutch; *seltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-
quently.
Wildom and youth are seldom joined in one; and the ordi-
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wildom amongst the an-
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,
which pardoning grace seldom gives. *South's Sermons.*
Where